The Semi-Weekly Louisianian.

"REPUBLICAN AT ALL TIMES, AND UNDER ALL CIRCUMSTANCES."

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PROSPECTUS OF The Louisianian.

In the endeavor to establish another Republican journal in New Orleans, the proprietors of the LOUISIANIAN, propose to fill a necessity which has been long, and sometimes painfully—*felt to exist.* In the transition state *of our people*, in their struggling efforts to attain that position in the Body Politic, which we conceive to be their due, it is regarded that much information, guidance, encouragement, counsel and reproof have been lost, in consequence of the lack of a medium, through which these deficiencies might be supplied. We shall strive to make the LOUISIANIAN a *desideratum* in these respects.

POLICY.

As our motto indicates, the LOUISIANIAN shall be *"Republican at all times and under all circumstances"* We shall advocate the security and enjoyment of broad civil liberty, the absolute equality of all men before the law, and an impartial distribution of honor and patronage to all who merit them.

Desirous of allaying animosities, of obliterating the memory of the bitter past, of promoting harmony and union among all classes and between all interests, we shall advocate the removal of all political disabilities, foster kindness and forbearance, where malignity and resentment reigned, and seek for fairness and justice where wrong and oppression prevailed. Thus united in our aims and objects, we shall conserve our best interests, elevate our noble State, to an enviable position among her sister States, by the development of her illimitable resources, and secure the full benefits of the mighty changes in the history and condition of the people and the Country.

Believing that there can be no true liberty without the supremacy of law, we shall urge a strict and undiscriminating administration of justice.

TAXATION.

We shall support the doctrine of an equitable division of taxation among all classes, a faithful collection of the revenues, economy in the expenditures, conformably with the exigencies of the State or Country and the discharge of every legitimate obligation.

EDUCATION.

We shall sustain the carrying out of the provisions of the act establishing our common school system, and urge as a paramount duty the education of our youth, as vitally connected with their own enlightenment, and the security and stability of a Republican Government.

FINAL.

By a generous, manly, independent, and judicious conduct, we shall strive to rescue our paper, from an ephemeral, and temporary existence, and establish it upon a basis, that if we cannot "command," we shall at all events "deserve" success.

BARRETT, SEYMOUR & Co.,
STATIONERS,
PRINTERS AND LITHOGRAPHERS,
80 Camp Street,
NEW ORLEANS.

POETRY.

FAITHLESS NELLY GRAY.

Ben Battle was a soldier bold,
And used to war's alarms;
But a cannon-ball took off his *legs*,
So he led down his *arms*.

Now, as they bore him off the field,
Said he, "Let *others* shoot;
For here I leave my second leg,
And the Forty-second foot."

The army surgeons made him limbs;
Said he, "They're only pegs,
But they're as wooden members quite
As represent my legs."

Now Ben, he loved a pretty maid,
Her name was Nelly Gray;
So he went to *pay* her his *devoirs*,
When he'd *devour'd* his *pay*.

But when he called on Nelly Gray,
She made him quite a scoff,
And when she saw his wooden legs,
Began to *take them off*.

"Oh Nelly Gray! oh Nelly Gray!
Is *this* your love so warm?
This love that loves a scarlet coat
Should be more *uniform*."

Said she, "I loved a *soldier* once,
For he was blithe and brave;
But I will never have a man
With both legs in the grave.

Before you had these *timber* toes,
Your love I did allow,
But then, you know, you stand upon
Another *footing* now.

Oh false and fickle Felly Gray,
I know why you refuse:
Though I've no *feet*, *another* man
Is standing in *my shoes*.

"I wish I ne'er had seen your face;
But now, a long farewell!
For you will be my death;—alas!
You will not be my Nell!"

Now when he went from Nelly Gray,
His heart so heavy got,
And life was such a burden grown,
It made him take a knot.

So, round his melancholy neck
A rope did he entwine,
And for the *second* time in life,
Enlisted in the Line.

One end he tied around a beam,
And then removed his pegs,
And, as his *legs* were *off*, of course,
He soon was *off* his *legs*.

And there he hung till he was dead
As any nail in town:
For though distress had cut him up,
It could not cut him *down*.

Seventh District Court.

IMPORTANT TO MERCHANTS AND BANKERS—JUDGE COLLENS DECIDES THAT ALTHOUGH A MERCHANT STOPS PAYMENT OF HIS CHECK, HE IS STILL LIABLE TO THE BANK SHOULD THE SAME BE PAID.

The court has delivered the following opinion, which will be found of interest to the business community:

New Orleans Canal and Banking Company vs. Stewart & Richardson. The plaintiffs, who are bankers, sue defendants on a balance of account of deposits. In this account there is a charge of $3500, amount of a check drawn 12th November, 1869, to the order of and indorsed by Huger & Bein. If this check were not charged the balance would be in favor of defendants instead of being against them.

On the 12th November defendants loaned this check to Huger & Bein, whose check for a like amount, on the Crescent City Bank, they took in exchange. Before the presentation of defendants' check to the Canal Bank they were informed that Huger & Bein were in failing circumstances, and they immediately gave the Canal Bank a written notice not to pay the check they had drawn on it, and the paying teller promised to conform to this inhibition; but afterward, on the 13th, at the usual hour for settling balances between the banks, defendants' check was *inadvertantly* paid to the Crescent City Bank, and marked accordingly. It appears that as soon as Huger & Bein received defendants' check, they indorsed it, in due course of business, and for a valuable consideration to the Crescent City Bank, who were at all times ignorant of the equities between the original parties.

Story on Promissory Notes, par. 488, says of checks: "Where they are made payable to a particular person only, they are not negotiable; where they are payable to order, they are negotiable by indorsement, and where they are payable to bearer, they are negotiable by mere delivery. In these respects they have the precise qualities and effects of bills of exchange."

Kent, vol. 3, p. 75, 4th ed., says of a check: "It is transferable like a bill of exchange;" and Story on Promissory Notes. par. 491, says: "It is a well known rule of law that a bill of exchange or a promissory note taken after the day of payment, or, as the common phrase is, when it is overdue, subjects the holder to all the equities attaching to it in the hands of the party from whom he receives it. But this rule does not apply to a check, for it is not treated as overdue, although it is taken by the holder some days after its date, and is payable on demand. On the contrary, the holder in such a case takes it subject to no equities, of which he had not at the time notice," etc.

It is therefore certain that the defendants could not have successfully resisted an action brought against them by the Crescent City Bank, had the Canal Bank refused payment as intended.

On the other hand, we learn from Morse on Banks and Banking, p. 278, that "a check is simply a written order of a depositor to his bank to make a certain payment. It is executory, and as such it is of course revocable at any time before the bank has committed itself to pay it. The bank is the drawer's agent. Its primary duty is to hold or pay his money as he directs. Primarily it owes no duty to the holder, except under and by the directions from the drawer. * * * Of course so long as the drawer retains the right to countermand payment upon a check, he retains the right to draw out any funds to his credit on which the bank has no lien. The question in each case alike is merely of his right to control the deposit. This right he possesses until the bank has paid it out, or promised, or become bound to pay it out. * * * It is a matter of no consequence how many checks are with the bank outstanding in the hands of his creditors at the time of his counter directions, or demand payment of the whole fund to himself. The bank is not and has no right to constitute itself the agent of these parties, however honest may be their claims, or hard their case. It not only owes them no duty, but it has not even any legal power to act in their behalf."

These rules do not materially differ from those which define the duties of a drawee of a bill of exchange in regard to the drawer, or other agent in regard to his principal. These rules are prescribed by the law of mandate. Hence, like any other agent, the drawee of a check is primarily under no obligation or liability to third persons. Hence, also, he cannot by an act done after his mandate is revoked, or done beyond or contrary to it, bind his principal to third parties so as to give them rights which they would not otherwise have against that principal. On the other hand the rights third parties have against the principal cannot be impaired or changed by his own arbitrary act or that of his agent or by the revocation of the mandate. It is only the mandate that the principal may revoke, not his own obligation or liability; as, for instance, his original abligation to the payee of the check, or his liability to an innocent transferee. The revocation of the banker, or other agent's authority to pay, neither increase or diminishes, nor does it extinguish the obligation of the drawer, whatever it may be. Hence, the only consequence of such a revocation is, that the drawer or principal, if, indeed, he is lawfully indebted on liable, must, in proper person, make the payment, since he will not allow his agent to do so for him.

If then the hability of defendants to the Crescent City Bank was not impaired, changed or extinguished by the revocation of the banker's authority to pay, what is the effect of the payment inadvertently made by the plaintiffs? Are the plaintiffs to profit by this? Are they to be put in a better and more advantageous situation than they would have been in, had their agent been more careful, complied more strictly to instruction, and refused to pay the check to the Crescent City Bank? I think not; for while that payment ought not to make their condition worse, it ought not, according to the equitable principles expressly enacted in the Civil Code, work an improvement of their condition, and enable them to make their agent suffer a loss which they would otherwise have been obliged to incur. As it is unjust that they should be damaged by an act which they forbade, so is it inconsistent that they should reap advantages from an act which they repudiate.

The plaintiff's action is an equitable one, and Art. 1960 should be applied in the case. It makes the Christian principles of equity a part of our law; and declares that "no one ought to enrich himself at the expense of another.

Article 2130, referred to by the court during the argument, cannot effect this case, because the plantiffs did not act, in form or intention, according to the terms of that article. They did not propose to discharge defendants' obligation to the Crescent City Bank, or to acquire an action against the defendants. The payment and cancelment of the check was accidental. It was affected in a moment of inattention, such as will sometimes happen to the most careful persons. Besides, the article referred to can hardly ever take effect in regard to commercial paper which passes from one holder to the other, by mere indorsement or delivery, without discharging the parties, but, on the contrary, validly "changing the creditor."

Judgment for plaintiffs as prayed for, and rejecting defendants' demand in reconvention.

LAWS OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

[No. 106.

An Act

Relative to the New Orleans and Northeastern Railroad Company, to provide for the extension of the main line of their railroad to the city of New Orleans, for the building of one or more branches to the main line of said railroad, to regulate judicial proceedings in certain cases, and to facilitate and aid the construction and secure the maintenance of said railroad within the State of Louisiana.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That the New Orleans and Northeastern Railroad Company, a corporation organized and existing under and by virtue of its acts of incorporation duly enacted by the Legislatures of the States of Louisiana and Mississippi, is hereby authorized and empowered to locate, construct and build, and thereafter to own, manage, maintain and use, by running thereon its engines, cars and trains of cars a railroad, with one or more tracks with suitable turn-outs, from the town of Lewisburg, across Lake Pontchartrain, to the city of New Orleans; to locate, construct and build, and thereafter to own, manage and use, by running thereon its engines, cars and trains of cars, a railroad, with one or more tracks, and suitable turnouts from the lake shore, in the centre of St. Louis street to the Matairie road; thence across, along and upon intervening streets and grounds, intersecting Bienville street at or near Anthony street; thence along Bienville street to Claiborne street; or they shall have the right to select an adjoining street or streets to carry out the purposes of this act as far up as Common street or intervening streets, and on such a rout or course as may be deemed necessary by a majority of the board of directors of said company most proper, expedient or necessary, and best adapted for the public accommodation; and there is hereby granted to said railroad company the right to locate, construct, maintain, manage and use passenger and freight depots, with offices and apartments, and for all other purposes for the transaction of its legitimate business upon any grounds between Bienville, Claiborne, Canal and Prieur streets, in the city of New Orleans, or between Canal, Rampart, Common and Marias streets, in said city; provided, said company shall not occupy the private property of individuals until said company shall have acquire the title thereto and provided, that in the construction of said railroads through the city of New Orleans, the said company shall not, in any manner, obstruct, or impair the drainage of the streets, along, upon or across which the said part of said railroad is hereby authorized to be located; and that the said company shall at all times, in the construction and maintenance of the said part of said railroad, conform with the levels and grades to be established by the City Surveyor of the city of New Orleans, whose duty it shall be to furnish such grades and levels when required by said company; and whenever it requires or finds it necessary to cover the channel of any drain, the sides thereof shall first be protected with bricks or wood in a good and substantial manner, and such covered channel shall be kept in repair, open and clear for the passage of water by said company; and the said part of said railroad shall be so constructed and maintained as not to unnecessarily impair the usefulness of any street, or impede the traffic thereon. To locate, construct and build, and thereafter to own, manage, maintain and use, by running thereon its engines, cars, and trains of cars, a branch railroad with one or more tracks and suitable turnouts, from the main line of said railroad, in the parish af St. Tammany to Pontchatoula, in such a course or rout as may be deemed necessary by a majority of the directors of said company, so as to form a connection with the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern railroad, and also with the New Orleans, Baton Rouge and Vicksburg railroad, and that the said company is hereby authorized to cross, intersect, join and unite its railroads with any other railroad heretofore or hereafter constructed in the State of Louisiana, at any point upon its main route or branches, and upon the ground of said railroad company, with the necessary turnouts, sidings, switches, and other conveniences, in furtherance of the objects of its connections: and every railroad company in the State of Louisiana whose railroad shall hereafter intersected by the railroads of this company shall unite with it in forming such connections and intersections, and grant the facilities aforesaid; and if the said railroad company can not agree upon the points and manner of such cressing, intersection, and the division and apportionment of the cost and expense of the same between said companies, the same shall be ascertained and determined by commissioners appointed by court as hereinafter provided in this act in respect to acquiring title to real estate.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That the said New Orleans and Northeastern Railroad Company be and it is hereby authorized to lay out its said railroad and branches, and to construct the same, not exceeding two hundred feet in width, upon any lands belonging to the State of Louisiana and to take, hold and use, for the purpose of necessary depots, stations, cuttings, turnouts, and for obtaining materials for the construction of its said railroads, any lands of the State of Louisiana lying along or upon, or adjacent to the route or course of said railroad that may be necessary for the construction, maintenance and security of said railroads, provided, however, that ony and all damages that may be occasioned or that may arise to any person, corporation or association other than the State of Louisiana, by the taking and using of such lands and materials for the use of said company, as aforesaid, shall be assessed and paid for by said company as hereinafter provided in this act. To construct and maintain its said railroad and branches, or any part of the same, and to have the right of way therefor across, along or upon any waters, water courses, river, lake, bay, inlet, street, highway, turnpike or canal within the State of Louisiana, which the course of said railroad may intersect, touch or cross, provided the said company shall preserve any water course, street, highway, turnpike or canal which its said railroads may so pass upon, along, intersect, touch or cross, so as not to impair its usefulness to the public unnecessarily; or if temporarily impaired in and during the construction of said railroad, the said company shall restore the same to its former state, or to such a state that its usefulness and convenience to the public shall not be unnecessarily impaired or injured; and it is also provided, that said company is authorized and empowered to construct and maintained its said railroads over and across the waters of the State of Louisiana known as Lake Pontchartrain, and other streams and bayous between Lewisburg and Pearl rivers, and Pearl river by bridges. There shall be constructed and maintained by said company two drawbridges, one of which shall be located three miles from the southern shore, and another three miles from the northern shore of Lake Pontchartrain, which when opened, shall give a clear space for the passage of vessels of not less than one hundred feet in width; and in the channel of Pearl river the said company shall construct and maintain a drawbridge which, when open, shall give clear space for the passage of vessels of not less than sixty feet in width; and said company, after the construction of the said drawbridge or drawbridges, shall at all times provide thereafter that said drawbridges shall be opened for the passage of and all vessels seeking to pass through the same without unnecessary delay.

SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, etc., That said company is hereby authorized and empowered to transport, carry and convey persons and property on said railroads or either of them; build and maintain a line of magnetic telegraph, and to operate the same along the lines of said railroads, and to receive for such transportation, carrying, conveying and telegraphing, such tolls and charges as shall be established, fixed and regulated by the directors of said railroad company.

SEC. 4. Be it further enacted etc., That the capital stock of said New Orleans and Northeastern Railroad Company be and the same is hereby increased to six millions of dollars, divided into sixty thousand shares of one hundred dollars each and at the next general election for directors, the stockholders shall elect nine directors, and the same number at every succeeding election; and that the charter of said company be made perpetual.

SEC. 5. Be it further enacted, etc., That the said company is hereby authorized and empowered to obtain by grant, or otherwise, from any incorporated city or village within the State of Louisiana, that may be situated upon its railroad, any rights, privileges or franchises that said incorporated city or village may choose to grant in reference to the construction, maintenance and management of the railroads of said company, its depots, cars, locomotives, and its business within the limits of such incorporated city or village, and any such incorporated city or village hereinbefore named is hereby authorized and empowered to grant to said company any such rights, privileges and franchises when granted to, and accepted by said company, from any such incorporated city or village, shall be deemed and taken as rights, privileges and franchises vested and confirmed in said company, and not liable to be hereafter revoked, changed, ignored or impaired, except with the consent of said company.

Sec. 6. Be it further enacted, etc., That said company, being hereby authorized to purchase, receive and hold such real estate as may be necessary and convenient in accomplishing the objects for which said company is organized, it may, by its agents, surveyors, engineers and servants, enter upon all lands and tenements through which it may conclude to make such railroads, and survey, lay out and construct the same, and may agree and contract

[CONTINUED ON FOURTH PAGE.]

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SUNDAY NOVEMBER 19, 1871.

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☞Governor Alcorn of Mississippi has appointed Nov. 30, as a day of thanksgiving.

☞The City Council and the Police jury of Shreveport have passed resolutions deploring the death of General McCleery late Congressman from the Fourth District; of condolence with his afflicted relatives, and promising to cherish his memory as that of a scholar, a christian gentleman, a faithful friend and an active co-worker; having at heart the best interest of the people.

The Council resolve that the State, parish and city officials, be requested to drape their offices and wear the badge of mourning for thirty days.

☞The Mississippi *Weekly Leader*, of November 16, says:

"General Emory has been placed in command of the Military Department comprising the States of Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama and Florida."

☞We hasten to correct an error into which we inadvently fell in Thursday's issue, with reference to our friend A. Simon. He has not removed from Exchange Alley, but added the two branches, on Canal and Dauphine streets, and Canal and Robertson streets; at all of which THE LOUISIANIAN can be had, together with other city papers, and the large number of other publications which stock his depots.

Mr. Simon, anxious to meet a demand for literature, has also established a system of lending periodicals and books on the accommodating terms of *five cents* a day. Certainly this mode of meeting the desires of the "thirsty after knowledge," should be readily seized by seekers.

GEN. SHERIDAN.

It has been satisfactorily decided that no just cause for blame rests on the sentry who shot Colonel Grosvenor in Chicago, nor on General Sheridan who placed the city under martial law.

Since the agitation of this matter, attention has been directed to a discovery of the motives actuating the movers in the attack on General Sheridan. And now that the "storm in a tea-pot has subsided," we append two brief testimonies to General Sheridan's integrity throughout. The *New National Era* says:

"We called attention a few days ago to the mean fling of the New York World at General Sheridan, concerning his conduct at the Chicago fire. The Evening Post, of Chicago, thus rebukes the World, and pays a deserved tribute to Sheridan:

"It may be well to inform the New York World that Sheridan has earned the admiration and gratitude of the people of Chicago, without distinction of creed or party; that he did more to restore the public peace, reassure public confidence and drive from the city the horde of thieves and scoundrels that flocked to it from the east and west, than did all other men in authority. He positively refused to proclaim martial law, and never for a moment placed the military power in the city above the civil. He initiated the blowing up of buildings to check the progress of the conflagration, and, in many instances, carried the powder and set the fuse himself. His conduct has been marked by courage, common sense and manly simplicity, and, whatever ignorant and malicious partisans may have to say, Chicago knows her own mind upon this subject."

The Arkansas *Weekly Republican* of November 16, says:

"General Sheridan's conduct at the Chicago fire needs as much defense as his conduct at Winchester, and on both occasions he merited the thanks of the loyal men of the nation, and will for both his conduct at the one and the other place receive their applause. The outcry raised against him for his prompt action at Chicago arises from the prejudice generated by his famous ride at Winchester, and can easily be traced to that cause. The one will injure him no more than the other.

FRANCE UNQUIET.—The rumors that recently obtained currency in Europe and this country, of attempts among Bonapartist devotees, to overthrow the Republic and restore Napoleon, seem to have been founded on fact, as recent dispatches declare the discovery of a formidable plot of the Bonapartist Generals, headed by Fleury, to arrest Thiers and proclaim the Empire. The papers of the conspirators are said to be in the hands of President Thiers who is confident of the failure of the conspiracy.

ANOTHER MANDAMUS.—Messrs. *Hartman and Murrell*, Proprietors of the *Lafourche Times*, are endeavouring to obtain from the Eighth District Court, an order to compel Lieutenant Governor Dunn and Speaker Carter, as Commissioners of printing to approve their bill for publishing the laws of the session of 1871 "according to contract."

CHANGE OF FAITH.—The telegraph dashes across the atlantic the important fact that the Marquis of Bath has renounced his adherence to the English Church, and joined the Church of Rome. This event has created considerable discussion and comment in the clerical and aristocratic circles of London and elsewhere.

☞A contemptible rumor was circulated, from an equally contemptible source, to the effect that Governor Warmoth obtruded himself uninvited upon the Congressional Committee which inspected the levees below the city a few days ago. The truth is that the revenue cutter was placed at the disposal of the Committee, whose Chairman took pains to personally urge the attendance of His Excellency. To desperate straits, indeed, are the opponents of the Governor reduced, when such petty mendacity is employed to discredit him.

☞The city is endangered by caves in the levee above Carrollton. Will not the Mayor use his great influence with the citizens association to induce that body of wealthy and respectable old residents to advance funds for their reconstruction. Here is a chance of lasting fame for all parties.

A WORTHY ENTERPRIZE.

We are much gratified to learn that our industrious and enterprizing friends Messrs. A. L. Boree and Jefferson Stokes have purchased the well known "Lewis Hotel," at Bay St. Louis, and resolve to fit it up in proper style for the use of those who desire to avail themselves of the advantages of a summer resort across the Lake.

The establishment contains twenty-four rooms, irrespective of out offices &c. Its situation is so central as to be within easy access from both the railroad and the Lake. The Proprietors propose neither to spare money nor pains to make their Hotel a success. They expect to have their arrangements perfected, and to throw their doors open to a patronizing public about the 1st of May 1872. Madame Stokes is already well known as an adept in the keeping of a boarding house and we are confident that the investment of her interest and energies in this larger sphere will command that liberal patronage that such an endeavor deserves.

At another time we will again ventilate this matter.

GRAND CONCERT.

THE LOUISIANA PROGRESSIVE CLUB have resolved to cater for the amusement of their friends and the public. They propose to give a Grand Concert and Ball at the Mechanics' Institute, on Friday Evening, November 25.

Every effort will be made by the managers to make the entertainment worthy the most liberal patronage.

FIFTY CENTS will purchase a ticket of admission, which may be had of any member of the Club, at this office, and at the door on Friday evening.

The City Democratic papers and their worthy coadjutor, the *National Republican*, seized with avidity and evident delight the unfounded charges against Messrs. Wm. Vigers and Louis A. Kenner, two well-known respectable colored gentlemen of this City, and gave them the widest publicity and endorsation even while the charges were pending. A judicial investigation has dissipated the cloud that hung over the "good name" of these gentlemen, and triumphantly defeated the machinations of their foes, sent them from the court room without a stain on their characters. Fully endorsing what our Camp street cotem the *Republican* of yesterday says on this subject, we transfer his remarks to our columns and commend the justice of them to the consideration of said journals:

"If it is not asking too much at once, we hope that such of our contemporaries as have given currency, with some uncharitable remarks, to the trumped up charges against Captain William Vigers, will now do that gentleman the justice to give their readers the upshot of the case.

No sooner had Mr. Luzenberg, the District Attorney, straightened out his testimony, so that he could see what it amounted to, than he at once abandoned the prosecution. Judge Abell instructed the jury to bring in a verdict of acquittal, which was accordingly done at once. Bring on another charge."

☞The *Harrisbury Daily State Journal*, of November 11, contains the following severe comments on the repeated demand for labor and capital in the South:

"Our Southern exchanges never come to us devoid of articles urging the emigration of the skilled labor and capital of the North to the South, and claiming for that section greater advantages for men of energy and intelligence than can be found elsewhere in the country. We grant all this, and if whipped traiters had not been hardened criminals, long before this the South would have been populated by some of the very best men of the North—by scores of our industrious mechanics and their thrifty wives—by men of wealth and genius, whose citizenship would have given that locality a power in business and a force in society it never before possessed, and will be long in possessing. The men of the North are accustomed to peace. When the lawless people of the South can appreciate this fact, and learn how to practice on its justice, they will secure the emigration they now so much need. Not before.

☞Three colored Sheriffs were elected in Mississippi during the recent elections. J. H. Sumner, of Holmes County; Merriam Howard, Jefferson County; and J. A. Ross, Washington County.

LOUISIANA STATE FAIR.

Yesterday there was opened the fifth annual exhibition of the Mechanics' and Agricultural Fair Association, at the Fair Grounds in this city. The weather was not as favorable as might have been desired, nevertheless large crowds of persons hied thither to see and admire the innumerable articles that were presented to the eye. The exhibitions will continue daily till Thursday when it is proposed that a general suspension of business shall take place in the city, and afford a general opportunity for all to attend the Fair and witness the interesting and appropriate ceremonies which are set for that day.

☞Our enterprising contemporaries of *The Iberville News*, Messrs. Halstead & Lond, have enlarged their spicy paper and otherwise greatly improved its appearance. They notify the public of these facts in their issue of November 16, and with "an eye to business," they say:

"We now have ample space for our advertising patrons without encroaching upon the columns devoted to matters of general interest. We gratefully remember the generous patronage of our friends, and shall earnestly strive in the future, as in the past, to fully deserve it."

☞As a chronicler of the changes passing round us, it is our part to notice the retirement from the journalistic field, of Mr. Daniel Dennett, from the *Planters' Banner*. The paper will henceforward be conducted by Messrs. Wm. J. Smylie, & Ethan Allen Dennett a son of the retiring Editor.

☞The *Louisiana State Register* is an awfully hard-to-please paper. There is a never ending vein of cynicism pervading its leading utterances of late that makes it almost painful to even to its most admiring readers. Mere fault finding and censoriousness are so easy, and call into exercise such ordinary qualities that we regret to find our able contemporary of the *Register* so constantly and almost exclusively devoting his energies to this ignoble work. Mend brother.

THE VALUE OF A SCRAP-BOOK.

Every one who takes a newspaper, which he in the least degree appreciates, will often regret to see any one number thrown aside for waste paper which contains some interesting and important articles. A good way to preserve these is by the use of a scrap-book.

One who has never been accustomed thus to preserve short articles, can hardly estimate the pleasure it affords to sit down and turn over the familiar pages. Here a choice piece of poetry meets the eye, which you remember you were so glad to see in the paper, but which you would long since have lost, had it not been for your scrap-book.

There is a witty anecdote—it does you good to laugh over it, though for the twentieth time. Next is a valuable recipe you had almost forgetten, and which you have found just in time to save much perplexity. There is a sweet little story the memory of which has cheered and encouraged you many a time when almost ready to despair under the pressure of life's cares and trials.

Indeed, you hardly take up a single paper without perusing it. Just glance over the sheet before you, and see how many valuable items it contains that would be of service to you a hundred times in life. A choice thought is far more precious than a bit of glittering gold. Hoard with care the precious gems and see at the end of the year what a rich treasure you have anticipated.—*The Household.*

The Chicago *Tribune*, after a careful survey of the ruins, makes the following statement as to what remains: "It appears that out of the 60,000 buildings in Chicago, only about 13,500 have been destroyed, and that, while 52,000 persons have been driven from their homes, over 245,000 have not been affected in that way. The whole immense area of the dwelling houses, its stores and its business blocks, is almost intact, while the south retains the great mass of its dwelling houses of the latter class, many manufactories, and the fine business blocks which have been erecting on Twenty-second street and Archer avenue, and at other points, many of its finest churches, and the innumerable manufactories which abound in the sixth ward.

THE KU-KLUX CONSTITUTION.

WHY SOUTH CAROLINA NEEDS SOLDIERS.

The Rebellion Reorganized.

The Southern Democratic journals constantly assert that the so-called Ku-Klux outrages in South Carolina have no political character whatever. It happens that Colonel Lewis Merrill, commanding the Seventh United States cavalry at Yorkville, South Carolina, the officer upon whom the government has largely relied for information as to the state of affairs there, recently obtained the original constitution or obligation signed by the members of the klan, and was able to trace it on unquestionable evidence through the hands of various chiefs of the order, directly to the "Grand Chief of the Seventy," in whose handwriting it is. One or two pages of it appeared to be missing, but the authenticity of the document is beyond question.

OBLIGATION TAKEN BY THE KU-KLUX.

"I (name), before the immaculate Judge of Heaven and Earth, and upon the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God, do, of my own free will and accord, subscribe to the following sacredly binding obligations:

"First—We are on the side of justice, humanity and constitutional liberty as bequeathed to us in its purity by our forefathers.

"Second—We oppose and reject the principles of the radical party.

"Third—We pledge mutual aid to each other in sickness, distress and pecuniary embarrassment.

"Fourth—Female, friends, widows and their households shall ever be special objects of our regard and protection.

"Fifth—Any member divulging or causing to be divulged any of the foregoing obligations shall meet the fearful penalty and traitor's doom, which is death, death, death.

CONSTITUTION.

"ART. I.—This organization shall be known as the ——Order, No.—, of the Ku-klux Klan of the State of South Carolina.

"ART. II.—The officers shall consist of a cyclops and scribe, both of whom shall be elected by a majority vote of the order, and to hold their office during good behavior.

"ART. III. Sec. 1.—It shall be the duty of the C. to preside in the order, enforce a due observance of the constitution and by-laws and an exact compliance to the rules and usages of the order; to see that all the members perform their respective duties; appoint all committees before the order; inspect the arms and dress of each member on special occasions; to call meetings when necessary; draw upon members for all sums needed to carry the order.

"Sec. 2.—The S. shall keep a record of the proceedings of the order; write communications; notify other Klans when their assistance is needed; give notice when any member has to suffer the penalty for violating his oath; see that all books, papers or other property belonging to his office are placed beyond the reach of any one but members of the order. He shall perform such other duties as may be required of him by the C.

ART. IV., Sec. 1.—No person shall be initiated into this order under eighteen years of age.

"Sec. 2.—No person of color shall be admitted into this order.

"Sec. 3.—No person shall be admitted into the order who does not sustain a good moral character and who is any way incapacitated to discharge the duties of a Ku-Klux.

"Sec. 4.—The name of a person offered for membership must be proposed by the committee appointed by the chief verbally, stating age, residence and occupation, state if he was a soldier in the late war, his rank, whether in the Federal or Confederate service, and his command,

"ART. V. Sec. 1.—Any member who shall offend against these articles or the by-laws, shall be subject to be fined and reprimanded by the C., as two-thirds of the members present at any regular meeting may determine.

"Sec. 2.—Every member shall be entitled to a fair trial for any affence involving reprimand or criminal punishment.

"BY-LAWS.

"ART. 1. Sec. 1.—This order shall meet at ——.

"Ssc. 2.—Five members shall constitute a quorum, provided the C. or S. be present.

"Sec. 3.—The C. shall have power to appoint such members of the order to attend to the sick, the needy, and those distressed, and those suffering from radical misrule, as the case may require.

"Sec. 4.—No person shall be appointed on a committee unless the person is present at the time of appointment. Members of committees neglecting to report shall be fined 30 cents.

"Art II. Sec.—Every member on being admitted shall sign the constitution and by-laws and pay the initiation fee.

Sec. 2.—A brother of the Klan wishing to become a member of this order shall present his application with the proper papers of transfer from the order of which he was a member formerly, shall be admitted to the order only by a unanimous vote of the members present.

"ART. III. Sec. 1.—The initiation fee shall be——.

"ART. IV. Sec. 1.—Each member who shall refuse or neglect to pay his fines or dues shall be dealt with as the Chief thinks proper.

Sec. 2.—Sickness or absence from the country or being engaged in any important business shall be a valid excuse for any neglect of duty.

"ART. V. Sec. 1.—Each member shall provide himself with a pistol Ku-Klux gown and signal instruments.

"Sec. 2.—When charges have been preferred against a member in proper manner, or any matters of grievance between brother Klux are brought before the order, they shall be referred to a special committee of three or more members, who shall examine the parties and determine the matters in question, reporting their decision to the order. If the parties interested desire, two-thirds of the members present voting in favor of the report, it shall be carried.

"ART. VI. Sec. 1.—It is the duty of every member who has evidence that another has violated Article II., to prefer the charges and specify the offence to the order.

"Sec 2.—The charge for violating Article II. shall be referred to a committee of five or more members, who shall, as soon as practicable, summon the parties and investigate the matter.

"Sec. 3.—If the committee agree that the charges are sustained, that the member on trial has intentionally violated his oth, Article II., they shall report the fact to the order.

"Sec. 4.—If the committee agree that the charges are not sustained, that the member is not guilty of violating his oath or Article II., they shall report to that effect to the order, and the charges shall be dismissed.

"Sec. 5.—When the committee report that the charges are sustained, and the unanimous vote of the members is given thereof, the offending person shall be sentenced to death by the chief.

"Sec. 6.—The person, through the Cyclops of the order of which he is a member, can make application for pardon to the Great Grand Cyclops, of Nashville, Tenn., in which case execution of the sentence can be stayed until pardoning power is heard from.

"ART. VIII. Sec. 1.—Any member who shall betray or divulge any of the matters of the order shall suffer death.

"ART. VII. Sec. 1.—The following shall be the rules of any order to any matter herein not provided for; shall be managed in strict accordance with the Ku-klux rules.

"Sec. 2.—When the Chief takes his position on the right, the Scribe with the members forming a half-circle around them, and at the sound of the signal instrument there shall be profound silence.

"Sec. 3.—Before proceeding to business the Scribe shall call the roll and note the absentees.

"Sec. 4.—Business shall be taken up in the following order.

"1. Reading the minutes.

"2. Excuse of members at preceding meeting.

"3. Report of Committee of Candidates for membership.

"5. Collection of dues.

"6. Are any of the order sick or suffering?

"7. Report of committees.

"8. New business.

A careful reading of this document reveals the whole character of the horrible organization which is founded on it. It is important that this be distinctly known by the country, that the history of recent events in South Carolina may be properly understood. We, therefore, leave it to our readers asking them to weigh it well, and to bear it in mind, when reading the further annals of the disturbed community which we shall lay before them early next week.—*Daily State Journal.*

THE CONVENTION OF COLORED CITIZENS.

The recent convention of the colored people of the Southern States, in Columbia, South Carolina, was notable and interesting as another demonstration of the earnest wish of that class of citizens to promote the best understanding of their feelings and purposes. In a little pamphlet called "Indices," which Mr. Sinclair Tousey has recently published, containing many brief papers indicating the current of patriotic feeling during the war and just after it, there is a letter of Mr. H. J. Raymond in reply to one from Mr. Tousey, in which Mr. Raymond said, "The interest of any one class, black or white, whatever might be their condition, would always be of secondary interest to me." Mr. Raymond meant nothing unkind. He thought that the objections to class legislation, as it is called, covered the question of special care of the freedmen, and that they must take their chance with the rest. But the abnormal condition of that class, which had been produced by the government, rightfully demanded, and for the highest reasons of justice and the public welfare, that there should be a special treatment, and that fact was recognized in the continuance of the Freedmen's Bureau.

Since that time the special care has ceased, but the peculiar hardship of the colored population has continued. The great truth of their position is well stated in the report of their Columbia convention. After saying that they do not ask to be treated with peculiar favor, the report continues: "While we have, as a body, contributed our labor in the past to enhance the wealth and promote the welfare of the community, we have, as a class, been deprived of the acquisition of labor and experience. the return that civilization makes for the labor of the individual." It is a cruel injustice to forget this. The slaves were freed in the midst of war. They had no education, no money, no land. They were ignorant and dependent children, and their old masters regarded them bitterly as the cause of their humiliation, and the living monuments of the Yankee triumph. The black codes at the end of the war showed what the feeling was toward them; and against every kind of opposition, despised and contemned, they began their exodus from slavery and degradation toward the promised land of civilization and equality.

That they have borne themselves well, no one will deny. That, with every disadvantage and discouragement, the slaves of yesterday have shown themselves to be citizens more orderly and valuable than the majority of the master race that sneered at them, is indisputable. That to-day the anarchy which undermines society in many of the Southern States is not due to them, but to the "enlightened" and "conservative" and "superior" master class, is notorious. Indeed, they are the objects of the malignant hatred of the Ku-Klux. The "chivalry" that sold babes and mothers at the auction block now wreaks its expiring vengeance upon the colored race because of its loyalty to the government that gave it freedom. One of the Ku-Klux, whom the late action of the government persuaded to surrender himself, said that an order one day came to him and others to take out a certain negro and shoot him. The victim was tied to a sapling, and the man who told the story begged for his life as he would have asked for that of a favorite dog. But it was useless, and the negro was shot: and the man who vainly tried to save him told the story as coolly as if he had been describing the drowning of a day-old kitten.

Every colored man in those States knows that if he conspicuously aids the party which the old master class hates as that of its victors, he is in peril of his life. We have heard enough in authentic ways to satisfy us that the situation is not exaggerated. And in the midst of it all the colored people gravely and calmly ask by their representatives in convention that they, in common with the laboring whites, may have such facilities of education as Congress may, upon inquiry think expedient, and they invoke the aid of the American people to destroy the prejudice which excludes them from an equal chance in the various mechanical industries. And knowing that every race suffers when any part of it is degraded, they pray that the influence of the country may be directed to the abolition of slavery wherever it lingers.

Naturally the convention asked a word from Charles Sumner, which

be gladly sent. He urged the colored people to insist always and every where upon their equal rights, guaranteed by law. He said, "It is in vain to teach equality if you do not practice it." It is well said, and it indicates the duty of every honorable man to do what he can to destroy the prejudice. If public opinion permitted the same kind of discrimination against any other class of equal citizens that it tolerates against this, the sentiment of justice would be obscured, and equality become a name. If, for instance, the Irish or the Germans were excluded from hotels and schools and public conveyances because they were Germans or Irish, the stigma could not fail to hurt them and to harm the rest of us. It would introduce and perpetuate the feeling of caste, which is cruel to a class and fatal to popular government. That feeling is the great foe of the colored population. They are conscious of it, as the appeal of their Southern convention shows. And every honest white American citizen will help to dispel it.—*Harpers Weekly.*

The Papacy and Rome.

There is no confirmation of the rumor from Paris that the Pope is about to abandon Rome and take up his residence under the protection of the French flag. Reports of a similar nature have hitherto proved purely sensational; and while it is undoubtedly true that there has been a strong party in the College of Cardinals and among the Jesuits urging this course upon the Pope, it is doubtful whether anything of the sort has yet been decided.

But on some accounts we should *not* regret its confirmation. The withdrawal of the Pope would be the abandonment of the last element of opposition to the unity of Italy. It would be the end of the conflict at Rome between the old and new civilizations, between the Nineteenth Century with Victor Emanuel, and the Sixteenth Century with the venerable traditions of the Papacy, between common schools, the ballot, and an Italian Parliament on the one hand, and the Society of Jesuits, the College of Cardinals, and the dogma of Infallibility on the other. We say no word against these last. They belong to a province on which we rarely trench; but the world recognizes the fact that the unity of Italy will be more firmly established and its regeneration under the liberal institutions now promised more nearly attained, if the disturbing elements of the Pope's presence in Rome and his claim to the temporal authority he has lost should be eliminated from the work.

Meantime, in Fracne the Pope's claim to the headship of the Catholic Church would be as distinct, and his authority as unquestioned as now. His followers would maintain that, as heretofore, he was only hindered from occupying his rightful place in Rome by the machinations of the wicked, and that still Bishop of Rome with the consequent primacy in the Church, he wielded all the authority of the successors of Peter. Among the enthusiastic Ultramontanists he would find a community more sympathizing, and a national temper more congenial than remain to him in his native land; though it is certain that the day when the ardent defenders of the Papacy in France would plunge into war with Italy for the sake of the Pope has passed. The asylum in France would be tendered by faithful Catholics as their pious duty to the rightful Head of the Church; it would no longer, however, possess special political significance outside of France. It would not help the French Republic, but it could bode no evil to the liberal Italian Kingdom.—*Tribune.*

Commercial.

SATURDAY, Nov. 18—11:0 A. M.

COTTON—We notice an active demand, and, with moderate offerings, 2600 to 5000 bales have sold, mostly at a further advance of ⅛c. Ordinary (old) sold at 17c., Strict Good Ordinary to Low Middling at 17⅛c., and Low Middling at 18 and 18⅛c.

Yesterday's business embraced 7800 bales, and the market closed as follows:

	Averags Lists.	Exchange Figures.
Low Ordinary	—@—	—
Ordinary	—@—	—
Good Ordinary	17 @17⅛	17⅛
Low Middling	17⅜@18⅛	17⅜
Middling	18 @	18⅛
Strict Middling	18 @—	—
Good Middling	18 @	18⅛

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THE ONLY ALL RAIL ROUTE

To St. Louis, Chicago, Omaha, San Francisco, St Paul, Kansas City, Leavenworth, St Joseph,

And all Points North, East and West.

TWO EXPRESS TRAINS leave the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Depot daily, at 7 A. M. and 5 P. M.

AN EXPRESS TRAIN leaves the foot of Canal street daily at 8 A. M., via the New Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad, making close connections at Mobile with the Mobile and Ohio Railroad to all points North, East and West.

For tickets apply to

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Ticket Agent New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northen Railroad, corner Camp and Common streets, under City Hotel; or to

W. BEDELL.

Ticket Agent New Orleans, Mobile and Chatanooga Railroad No. 150 Common street, under St. Charles Hotel.

J. H. WINGFIELD.

General Superintending Agent St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railroad

NEW ORLEANS, MOBILE AND CHATTANOOGA RAILROAD.

The Mobile division of this road will be opened for business on

Monday, November 21, 1870,

and passenger trains will run as follows:

Leave New Orleans, from the foot of Canal street, for Bay St. Louis, Pass Christian, Mississippi City, Biloxi, Ocean Springs, Pascagoula and Mobile at 8 o'clock A. M. Arrivive at Mobile at 2:30 o'clock P. M., connecting at Mobile with the MOBILE AND OHIO, and the MOBILE AND MONTGOMERY RAILROADS for all points

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Fare Between New Orleans and Mobile, Five Dollars.

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Makes close connections for Vicksburg, Memphis, St. Louis, Chicago, Louisville, and all points beyond, Sleeping cars at night, Cantonto Grand Junctin and Humboldt.

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SUBSCRIPTIONS.--1871,

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NEW ORLEANS, CHICAGO AND THE WEST.

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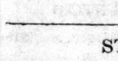
For St. Louis, Cairo and Memphis.



The Steamer KATIE, J. M WHITE, Master; will leave New Orleans for above ports on

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Where a plan of the cabin can be seen

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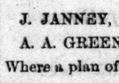

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A GUIDE OF DAILY USE TO THE JUDGE, THE PARISH OFFICER, THE LAWYER, THE BUSINESS MAN, AND HEADS OF FAMILIES.

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All orders left at the shop will be promptly attended to.

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CAPITAL PRIZE - - - - $50,000.

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20,000 NUMBERS—TICKETS ONLY $20.

1 prize of	$50,000 is		$50,000
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1 prize of	8,000 is		8,000
1 prize of	7,000 is		7,000
1 prize of	6,000 is		6,000
1 prize of	5,000 is		5,000
1 prize of	4,000 is		4,000
1 prize of	3,000 is		3,000
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1 prize of	1,000	are	$25,000
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50 prizes of	500	are	25,000
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440 prizes amounting to			$280,450

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Not one returned—

Not one complaint.

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for the land or right of way with the owners of the land through which it intends to make said railroads. In case said lands belongs to the estate of any deceased person, then with the executor or administrator of such; or in case of the same belonging to a minor, or a person *non compos mentis*, then with his or her guardian or tutor; or in case said land be held by trustees of school sections or other trustees of estates, then with such trustees and said executors, administrators, tutors, guardians and trustees are hereby declared competent for such estate, person or minor, to contract with said company to use, occupy and possess the lands of such estates, persons, minors or trustees, so far as may be useful or necessary for the purposes of said railroads; and the acts and deeds of such executors, administrators, tutors, guardians or trustees in relation thereto, shall pass a title in such lands in the same manner as if the said deed or act was made or done by a legal owner of full age and sound mind; and such executor, administrator, tutor, guardian or trustee shall account to those interested in their respective bonds for the amount paid him in pursuance of such agreements and composition, and if the said company and the parties representing lands prefer, they may refer the question of compensation to arbitrators mutually chosen, whose award, or that of their umpire, in case of disagreement, shall vest title according to its terms.

Sec. 7. Be it further enacted, etc., That if said company is unable to agree for the purchase of any real estate or the right of way thereon, or any estate therein required for the use and purposes of said company, as provided in the proceeding section, or is unable to obtain the title of the right of way therein, it shall have the right to acquire title of the same, in the following manner. The said company may apply to the district court of the parish in which the land, the title therein is sought is situated, for the appointment of commissioners of appraisal at any special or general term, or to any judge thereof in vacation. Such application shall be made in writing, and signed by the president or one of the directors of said company, or by an agent or attorney of said company, authorized for that purpose, and shall substantially set forth and state:

First—The title, describing the court or judge to whom the application is made, and the character of the application.

Second—The name and official character of the person applying in behalf of the company.

Third—The real estate which the company seek to acquire must be set forth, and several parcels of land owned by different persons may be included in one application.

Fourth—The name of all owners or parties interested in said real estate, so far as the same are known to the applicant, must be set forth, and if not known, that fact must be stated; a copy of such application, and notice of the time and place the same will be presented, must be served on all persons named in said application as owners or interested in said real estate, at least ten days prior to the presentation of the same, provided such owners so named are residents, and can be found within the State of Louisiana, and are not infants, idiots or persons of unsound mind, in that case upon their tutors, curators, or guardians.

Sec. 8. Be it further enacted, etc., That on presentation of the application to the court or judge therein named, and no person appearing to oppose said application, and whenever it shall satisfactorily appear from said application and proofs thereunto attached, and service of notice of the time and place of the presentation of said application upon all the owners and persons interested in said land has been made, the said court or the judge thereof shall forthwith make an order appointing three disinterested and competent freeholders, who reside in the parish where the premises are situated, or in an adjoining parish thereto, as commissioners to ascertain and appraise the compensation to be made to the owners or persons interested in the real estate proposed to be taken by the said company for its purposes, and shall fix the time and place and place for the first meeting of said commissioners. In case any person who shall have a vested right or interest in said premises, shall appear at the time and place of the presentation of such application, the said court or judge, before making said appointment of commissioners, may hear such person and said company in relation to any persons proposed for appointment as such commissioners, their place of residence, their competency and interest, and after such hearing the said court or judge shall make an appointment of three commissioners, as aforesaid, in accordance with the discretion and judgment of said court or judges. In case it shall appear by said application that any person, or any of the persons owning or interested in said premises described in the application, or any part of the same, are not known to the said company, or are not residents of the parish wherein said real estate is situated, or can be found therein after due diligence, or are infants, idiots or persons of unsound mind, then and in such case the said court or judge, before making said appointment of commissioners, shall make such inquiries as to such owners and parties interested in such premises, and shall make such orders for service of notice upon them, or upon any person in regard to said application, and such other order or orders in the premises as the said court or judge may deem necessary, proper and just, and shall then make such appointment of commisioners, as aforesaid; and in connection therewith make such orders as to the service of any future notice upon the owners of said premises, of the meeting and appointment of said commissioners, and the conformation of the same as may seem to said court or judge equitable and just.

Sec. 9. Be it further enacted, etc, That the commissioners so appointed, or a majority of them, shall hold their first meeting at a time and place appointed by the court or judge, and may adjourn from time to time at their discretion: they shall take and subscribe an oath before any officer authorized to administer oaths in the State of Louisiana, to the effect that they and each of them will impartially and to the best of their judgement and ability perform the duties of said commissioners; and any one of said commissioners may issue subpenas, and administer oaths to witnesses. Whenever they meet to take testimony, or hear the parties, except by appointment of said court or judge, or puruant to adjournment, they shall cause reasonable notice of such meeting to be given to any of the parties in interest who shall have heretofore appeared before them, or to their agent or attorney. They shall hear the proof allegations of the parties and reduce the same to writing, and after all the testimony offered in the case that in the judgement of the said commissioners is pertinent to the value of said premises as taken, they, or a majority of them, shall, without unnecessary delay, to ascertain and determined the compensation which ought justly and equitably to be made by said company to the owners or persons interrested in said real estate appraised by them and said commissioners shall take into consideration the advantages that the said owners or persons interested in said real estate is to be expropriated, the basis of assessment shall be the true value which the land possessed before the contemplated improvement was proposed, and if a tender be made to the owner or owners thereof before proceeding under the provision of this act, the cost of such proceedings shall be paid by the owner or owners. They shall make a report in writing to the court or judge by whom they were appointed, which shall contain the proceedings in the case before them, with the minutes of the testimony taken by them, it any, and their award and determination. They shall be compensated for services as such commissioners by the said company, at the rate of five dollars per day for actual service.

[CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.]

One Hundred Miles on a Common Road.

A new aspirant for pedestrian honors has appeared, in the person of an amateur walker of Louisville named Henry Ratterman, who has just walked one hundred miles within twenty-four hours, not on a race track or in a hall, but over a dirt road, which is said to have been in an uncommonly bad condition. He started from Lexington at 4 o'clock on Sunday afternoon, and walked eleven miles toward Louisville and back without stopping, accomplishing twenty-two miles in five hours and nine minutes. This movement was necessary in order to make out the distance of one hundred miles, it being but seventy-eight miles to Louisville, which was to be the termination of his journey.

On returning to Lexington Ratterman ate a light supper, after which he started afresh for Louisville, which place he reached eight minutes ahead of time, having accomplished the full hundred miles in twenty-three hours and fifty-two minutes. In addition to a short stop previous to his second start from Lexington, he made a halt of twenty-five minutes at Versailles for rest and refreshments. He made the last two miles in twenty-four minutes, the fastest time shown during the march. Two men in a buggy attended Ratterman throughout the trial, and it is said that the horses attached to this vehicle showed as strong evidences of fatigue as were exhibited by the pedestrian.

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THE INDIA RUBBER COMB CO.

Nos. 9, 11 & 13 Mercer Street,

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Sole manufacturers, under Goodyear's and Meyer's Patents,

OF

INDIA RUBBER COMBS,

Dressing Combs.
Long Combs.
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[A variety of Elegant Fancy Patterns.]
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ALSO, SOLE MANUFACTURERS

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COMBINATION SIDE COMBS

[MADE UNDER FAULY'S PATENT.]

The sale of any Combina ion Sid Combs, no matter of what material made, unless sold under a license from us, is prohibited by law.

The Sun.

CHARLES A. DANA, Editor.

The Dollar Weekly Sun.

A Newspaper of the Present Times.

Intended for People Now on Earth.

Including Farmers, Mechanics, Merchants, Professional Men, Workers, Thinkers, and all Manner of Honest Folks, and the Wives, Sons, and Daughters of all such.

ONLY ONE DOLLAR A YEAR!

ONE HUNDRED COPIES FOR $50.

Or less than One Cent a Copy. Let there be a $50 Club at every Post Office.

SEMI-WEEKLY SUN, $2 A YEAR,

of the same size and general character as THE WEEKLY, but with a greater variety of miscellaneous reading, and furnishing the news to its subscribers with greater freshness, because it comes twice a week instead of once only.

THE DAILY SUN, $6 A YEAR.

A predominantly readable newspaper, with the largest circulation in the world. Free, Independent, and fearless in politics. All the news from everywhere. Two cents a copy; by mail, 50 cents a month, or $6 a year.

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GREENVILLE ARGYLL Sunny Side, Egg's Point Barnard, Grand Lake, Leota, Maryland, Carolina, Pilcher's Point Skipwith, Lake Providence, Transylvania, Goodrich's, Millikens Bend, Duckport, Vicksburg, Grand Gulf, St. Joseph, Rodney, Waterproof, Natchez, Bayou Sara, Baton Rouge, Plaquemine, Donaldsonville, and all intermediate and Coast landings. The new and magnificent steamer

NATCHEZ,

T. P. Leathhers, Master.

Will leave as above, and, will land all Coast passengers with their freight.

Connects at Vicksburg with packets for all points on the Yazoo and Tallahatchie rivers.

For freight or passage apply on board or to

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New Orleans.

B. A. CHIAPELLA,

—CASH DEALER IN—

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,

TRIMMINGS AND HATS,

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OF A

WALTHAM WATCH

BEATS

4 times second,
240 times a minute,
14,400 times an hour,
345,600 times a day,
292,00 times a week,
10,368,000 times a month,
126,144,000 times a year.

MORE IS EXPECTED OF A WATCH THAN ANY KIND OF IN MACHERY.

It must not only run all day, butall night; not only on weekdays, but on Sundays and Holidays. It must run hanging up or lying down—upside down or right side up. It must keep running when the wearer sits down or stand up, When he walks or rides. In fact, it is expected to do its duty at all times, in every place and in every position.

A Genuine Waltham Watch

will fulfil all these requirements. I wound once a day, it will faithfully tick for you a hundred and twenty-six million times in a year, without even requiring fresh oil all that time.

A Genuine Waltham Watch

CONTAINS

5 Spring, 9 wheells, 51 Screws, and 98 other parts making alltogether 136 separate pieces.

ALL GENUINE WALTHAM.

Watches have seven Jewels.

THE EXTRA JEWELLED HAVE ELEVEN JEWEL THE FULL JEWELLED HAVE FIFTEEN JEWELS.

Every part of a Waltham Watch is made by machinery, The machinery used in making the movement of a single watch coast over a *Hundred Thousand Dollars*, yet we sell these Watches, in a solid Silver Hunting Case, for $18. The same watch could not be made by hand and finisheds as perfectly for TEN TIMES AS MUCH.

A Genuine waltham Watch

Is ihterchangeable, like a Springfield rifle that is, any part of one Watch is exactly like the same part in another; and if ten Watches of one grade were taken apart, and the screws, wheels, springs, &c., were mixed together, ten watches could be made by putting these parts together again, withuot any reference to their former combination. This is a

GREAT ADVANTAGE;

For, if *any part* of a Waltham Watch is injured we can always replace it at a

Trifling Expense.

A GENUNE WALTHAM WATCH

Is made with special reference to

DURABILITY

Other Watches will run for a year or two, an require constant repairs; but

A Waltham Watch

WILL RUN FAITHFULLY

FOR MANY YEARS.

We sell these Watches,
IN SOLID SILVER HUNTING
CASES..... $18

IN SOLID GOLD HUNTING CASES, $70

We have prepared an

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST,

which describes the various grades of Watches in detail, gives the weight and quality of the Cases, and all other information necessary for an intelligent selection. We wish every one would send for it before ordering a Watch.

Write for it as follows:

Messrs. Howard & Co.,
No. 785 Broadway, New York:

Please send me your Illustrated Price List of Waltham Watches, as per advertisement in THE LOUISIANIAN.

(Sign name and address in full)

WITHOUT EXPENSE,

on

Refund the Money.

We have sent out over *Five Thousand* of these Watches upon these conditions, and have only been asked to refund the money in three cases, and not one of these was on account of dissatisfacton with the Watch, but because the parties needed the money more.

WE HAVE NO AGENTS, AND OUR PRICES ARE THE SAME TO ALL. A RESIDENT OF OREGON OR TEXAS CAN BUY A WATCH FROM US AND IT WILL COST HIM NO MORE THAN IF HE LIVED IN NEW YORK. ALL THIS IS EXPLAINED IN THE PRICE LIST.

Special Notice.—We do not sell Waltham Watches in any Imitation, Gilt, Plated, Oride, Filled Cases whatever (these are all other names for Brass or German Silver). The Waltham Watch is worthy of a solid Gold or Silver Case, and we do not propose to sell it in any other.

LET EVERY ONE SEND FOR A PRICE LIST. ADDRESS IN FULL,

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To St. Louis, Chicago, Omaha, San Francisco, St Paul, Kansas City, Leavenworth, St Joseph,

And all Points North, East and West.

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AN EXPRESS TRAIN leaves the foot of Canal street daily at 8 A. M., via the New Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad, making close connections at Mobile with the Mobile and Ohio Railroad to all points North, East and West.

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Ticket Agent New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northen Railroad, corner Camp and Common streets, under City Hotel; or to

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NEW ORLEANS, MOBILE AND CHATTANOOGA RAILROAD.

The Mobile division of this road will be opened for business on

Monday, November 21, 1870,

and passenger trains will run as follows:

Leave New Orleans, from the foot of Canal street, for Bay St. Louis, Pass Christian, Mississippi City, Biloxi, Ocean Springs, Pascagoula and Mobile at 8 o'clock A. M. Arrivive at Mobile at 2:30 o'clock P. M., connecting at Mobile with the MOBILE AND OHIO, and the MOBILE AND MONTGOMERY RAILROADS for all points

NORTH, EAST AND WEST.

Leave Mobile for New Orleans at 11:20 A. M. Arriving at 6:10 P. M.

Fare Between New Orleans and Mobile, Five Dollars.

THROUGH FREIGHT TRAINS RUN EACH WAY DAILY.

Freight received at New Orleans, at the foot of Julia street before 4:30 P. M., delivered at Mobile early next morning.

FREIGHT AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER ROUTE.

For further information, call at the General Office of the company, rooms one and two, up stairs. STORY BUILDING, corner Camp and Common streets.

J. R. KENDRICK,
General Superintendent.

TRAVELLERS, ATTENTION:

The New Orleans, Jackson, and Great Northern and Mississippi Central Railroads.

Run their Passenger Coaches and Baggages Cars, their combined length without change.

BAGGAGE CHECKED FROM RESIDENCE TO DESTINATION.

The 7 A. M. Express Train runs Daily,

(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED.)

Makes close connections for Vicksburg, Memphis, St. Louis, Chicago, Louisville, and all points beyond, Sleeping cars at night, Cantonto Grand Junctin and Humboldt.

The Mail Train leaves New Orleans Daily, at 5 P. M.

Makes schedule connections with Lightning Express traine, to all points NORTH, EAST and WEST. Carries the great North Mail.

Time to New York, 70 Hours.

New and elegantly fitted up Sleeping Cars run to Humboldt, Tennessee, Cleveland, Tennessee, and Louisville, Kentucky.

Express Train South arrives at 1:30 A. M.

Mail Train South arrives at 11:05 A. M.

Ticket Offices, Galveston, Iron Building.

Ticket Offices, New Orleans, under City Hotel, Corner Camp and Common streets, and at Depot.

E. Q. SEWALL, General Superintendent;
J. B. MOREY, General Ticket Agent New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad.
E. D. FROST, General Superintendent.
D. B. MOREY, General Ticket Agent. Mississippi Central Railroad.
H. S. SCOTT, General Passenger Agent

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A VERY HANDSOME WATCH in fine 18 karat Gold plated Double Casses—imitation of $100 Gold Watch—engraved or plain, genuine English, full plate jeweled movements, adjusted regulator, correct, and in complete running order with elegent Gent's Vest Chain, with Locket and Key, mailed pre-paid for only EIGHTEEN DOLLARS.

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